

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. F. S. Putman

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Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 5/6/74

FROM : F. S. Putman, Jr.

984922-001
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2005 BY 60309
auc tam/mlt/elh

SUBJECT: CABINET COMMITTEE TO
COMBAT TERRORISM

The Working Group of captioned Committee met on 5/1/74 and a copy of the agenda and minutes are attached.

Nothing discussed adversely affecting the FBI.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

FSP:cae
(3)

62-115360-86X

1003

62-115360-86X

18 MAY 14 1974

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b7C

JUN 10 1974 jmr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. F. S. Putman, Jr.

DATE: 8/2/74 984922-001

Mr. W. R. Wannall *wlw*

FROM

F. S. Putman, Jr. *fsp*

SUBJECT: CABINET COMMITTEE TO
COMBAT TERRORISM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b1
Referral/Direct

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[Redacted]

(C)

[Redacted]

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(C)

[Redacted]

(C) b1

[Redacted]

(C) b1

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosures

FSP:sjg *sjg*
(3)

DATE: 02-21-2006

CLASSIFIED BY 60309 auc tam/dag/elh/derivative

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 02-21-2031

3 AUG 5 1974

3- ENCLOSURE

20 AUG 13 1974

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AUG 8 1974~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Training Division
1 - Files and Communications
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 4/8/74

FROM : F. S. Putman, Jr.

1 - Mr. F. S. Putman

SUBJECT: CABINET COMMITTEE TO
COMBAT TERRORISM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-26-2006 BY 60309
auc tam/dcg/elh

Attached was furnished by Ambassador Lewis Hoffacker, Cabinet Committee Combat Terrorism, and pertains to Investigation of Bioinstrumentation techniques to be applied to the Detection, Identification and Tracking (DIT) of Individuals and Groups, as well as information pertaining to ~~Devices to Detect~~ Letter Bombs.

The attached is self-explanatory and of possible interest to both the Training and Files and Communications Divisions.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be routed to the Training Division and the Files and Communications Division for information purposes.

Enclosure

FSP:cae
(5) *gk*

EP
ENCLOSURE

REC 27

EX-110

62-11561-89
12 JUN 17 1974

51 JUN 25 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. J. Brownfield
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton

DATE: 5-30-74

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. F. S. Putman
1 - Mr. L. E. Belanger

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Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : F. S. Putman, Jr.

SUBJECT: IACP
INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR
INFORMATION ON TERRORISM

BACKGROUND

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2005 BY 60309
auc tam/mlt/elh

Several months ago the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) announced its intention of establishing a unit within that organization to be known as the International Center for Information on Terrorism (ICIT). Plans are for ICIT to draw upon every available source of information concerning terrorist actions throughout the free world. Information and evaluations by ICIT will be made available to those who are members of IACP and to those who, upon compliance with appropriate screening procedures, qualify for IACP Associate Membership. The ICIT also plans to conduct 5-day schools covering such topics as History and Techniques of American Extremist Groups, History and Tactics of Urban Terrorist Groups Around the World, Psychological Stress Evaluator, Risk Management as a Programmed Planning Process, Tactics of Negotiation, Counter-Propaganda Techniques, and Presentation of Terrorist Offensive Scenarios.

As you will recall, it was not long ago that [] of LEAA approached us with a suggestion that LEAA and the FBI set up and operate a clearing house for the dissemination of information concerning terrorists and terrorist activities. Training Division determined through a source in LEAA that this IACP program is not being funded by LEAA.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Representatives of IACP contacted Ambassador Hoffacker, Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism, on 5/16/74 and in effect solicited information from that source for its Center. The IACP representatives emphasized they desired only unclassified information which would give an indication of terrorist trends, which information would be of assistance to local law enforcement agencies. The IACP representatives also stated an objective of ICIT is to provide intelligence on individual countries to businessmen with overseas interests.

ESP: cae

CONTINUED - OVER

13 JUL 16 1974

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NOT RECORDED

49 JUL 18 1974

5-F80

JNO

Putman to Wannall Memo

RE: IACP

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR
INFORMATION ON TERRORISM

Ambassador Hoffacker informed the IACP it would be virtually impossible to provide data and trends on terrorism without involving classified information and he recommended IACP establish a working relationship with the FBI.

As another item of background, a representative of the Intelligence Division participated in one IACP school on terrorism in the Washington, D. C., area and is scheduled to participate in another on the West Coast in June, 1974. It is noted in the data provided Ambassador Hoffacker by the IACP that the general format of the 5-day IACP school on terrorism shows an FBI representative listed as one of the speakers in the instructional block dealing with the Development of Conceptual Tools to Deal With Terrorists.

I do not see how we can, or why we should, cooperate with the IACP in the operation of its ICIT, if requested, by giving that organization information from our files concerning terrorists and terrorism, which information it will in turn disseminate to those it considers eligible to receive the information. IACP also plans to cater to private protective agencies, especially those having contracts with business corporations, and we would have absolutely no control over the information it disseminates. We would not desire that the IACP disseminate FBI information concerning terrorism to foreign police agencies.

Additionally, what IACP is planning clearly duplicates on the domestic police scene what we have been doing for local police for several years in the area of militants and terrorism. We disseminate information concerning terrorists and terrorism to police via the FBI Police Bulletin; this subject matter is covered regularly in police schools by specially training field instructors; our Law Enforcement Conferences in 1973 dealt with Extremists and Terrorism, and our conferences in 1974 concern kidnapping-hostage situations, which will include discussions regarding terrorists. The Intelligence and Training Divisions have held seminars on this subject matter at the FBI Academy, and we regularly train police officers in Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) procedures. Intelligence Division is submitting a proposal by separate memorandum that the FBI conduct a series of regional conferences on terrorism, with speakers provided by Headquarters, if needed.

Putman to Wannall Memo

RE: IACP

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR
INFORMATION ON TERRORISM

If we are contacted by IACP concerning input for its Center, I recommend we tactfully explain that we are unable to contribute data for dissemination because information we have on that topic which can be disseminated is already being given to the police on a nationwide basis. We will evaluate requests for instructor assistance in IACP schools on this subject matter as they are received and will submit recommendations concerning our participation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That we inform IACP, if contacted by that agency for terrorist information to be disseminated by its ICIT, that all information we have of that type for dissemination is already being given to the police by the FBI on a current basis.

OK

(2) That Ambassador Hoffacker be advised of our position in this matter.

*Adv Hoffacker
7/15/74
PSS*

OK

(3) That requests received for instructor assistance in IACP terrorist schools be evaluated individually, with a recommendation submitted in each instance concerning degree of FBI participation.

AP

EBH

19

OK

wild
Shel

OK #3 - I cannot recall any circumstances

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. R. Wammall
1 - Mr. F. S. Putman

TO : Mr. W. R. Wammall

FROM : F. S. Putman, Jr.

SUBJECT: CABINET COMMITTEE TO
COMBAT TERRORISM

DATE: 6/5/74

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Director Sec'y _____

The Working Group of captioned Committee met on 5/29/74 and a copy of the agenda and minutes are attached. Nothing adversely affecting the FBI discussed.

During the meeting a copy of a memorandum dated May 28, 1974, captioned "Private Britisher Interested in Aviation Security" was furnished to the participants. This memorandum is attached and pertains to a British citizen who is interested in obtaining employment in connection with security of airports. This does not affect the FBI.

ACTION:

b1
Referral/Direct

None. For information. b6
b7C

DATE: 02-27-2006

CLASSIFIED BY 60309 auc tam/dcg/elh/derivative

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 06-02-2031

Enclosures

FSP:cae
(3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

REC-13

EX-100

12 JUN 14 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

56 JUN 25 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : Mr. F. S. Putman, Jr.

SUBJECT: CABINET COMMITTEE TO
COMBAT TERRORISM

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. F. S. Putman

DATE: 5/21/74

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Director Sec'y _____

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b7C

Captioned Committee met on 5/15/74 and a copy of the agenda and minutes are attached.

During the meeting Ambassador Hoffacker expressed his sorrow of the death of SA Raymond A. Mullins, who has attended these meetings in the past.

b6
b7C

Nothing adversely affecting the FBI was discussed.

[redacted] made a talk on psycholinguistics and a copy of a publication captioned "Analysis of Threat Communications," which he made available, is attached.

b6
b7C

ACTION:

None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2005 BY 60309 auc tam/mlt/elh

Enclosures

FSP:cae
(3)

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3 - ENCLOSURE
ENC. BEHIND FILE

ST-114
REC 17

5- 62-115360-91

15 JUN 18 1974

55 JUL 8 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. F. S. Putman

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW/woe*
FROM : F. S. Putman, Jr. *FSP/ssm*
SUBJECT: CABINET COMMITTEE TO
COMBAT TERRORISM

DATE: 6/20/74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2005 BY 60309
auc tam/mlt/elh

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Director Sec'y _____

The Working Group of captioned Committee met on 6/12/74 and a copy of the minutes and agenda are attached.

Nothing discussed adversely affecting the FBI

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosures
SSM:cae
(3) *gaw*

REC-34 62-115360-92

ST-102

5 JUN 21 1974

ENCLOSURE

57 JUL 5 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. F. S. Putman, Jr.
DATE: 7/16/74

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Director Sec'y _____

TO: Mr. W. R. Wannall
FROM: E. S. Putman, Jr.

SUBJECT: CABINET COMMITTEE TO
COMBAT TERRORISM

The Working Group of captioned Committee met on July 10, 1974, and a copy of the agenda and minutes are attached.

[Redacted]

b1
(C) Referral/Direct

[Redacted]

Nothing discussed adversely affecting the FBI.

b1
Referral/Direct

ACTION:

None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Enclosures

FSP:sjg
(3)

ST-105

REC 27

62-115360-96

DATE: 02-21-2006

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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 02-21-2031

JUL 26 1974

56 AUG 8 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : F. S. Putman, Jr.

SUBJECT: CABINET COMMITTEE TO
COMBAT TERRORISM

1 - Mr. J. D. Jamieson
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 7/18/74

1 - Mr. F. S. Putman

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Memorandum dated 7/11/74 from Mr. J. D. Jamieson to Mr. Jenkins captioned "FBI Training Assistance to State Department Regional Security Officers" advised that a terrorist-hostage presentation was made to key State Department security officials on 7/9/74 at State Department Headquarters.

Ambassador Lewis Hoffacker, Chairman, Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism contacted me and advised that he had received very favorable reports concerning this presentation and was desirous of having a presentation before the Working Group of captioned Committee on 7/24/74 concerning hostage situations and negotiation techniques which could be used to effect the release of hostages and the apprehension of subjects.

This is a very topical point with captioned Committee and the request of Ambassador Hoffacker appears logical.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you agree, SA [] Training Division, will give this presentation before the next meeting of the Working Group of the Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism.

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DATE 11-15-2005 BY 60309
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FSP:cae
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REC-32 62-115360-95

JUL 24 1974

EX-110

EIA/SSN

51 JUL 30 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-26-2006 BY 60309
auc tam/dcg/elh

STATEMENT OF T. J. SMITH

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Before Committee on Internal Security
House of Representatives

August 1, 1974

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MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, I welcome your invitation to testify today on the nature and dimension of terrorism as related to the national security of this country.

There is no precise or widely accepted definition of terrorism. Most dictionaries define the word simply as the use or threat of violence as a means of coercion; however, to be more precise we might describe terrorism as the threat or the use of violence for the purpose of publicizing the existence, grievances, or cause of a particular group, or as a means of persuasion or coercion. Terrorism is separated from purely criminal activities by its devotion to political ends, although the two often overlap. Pure terrorism is totally indiscriminate in its application of violence.

Terrorism may be on an international scale such as we experience in connection with the Arabs or it could involve purely domestic activity such as we have experienced with the Black Liberation Army or the Zebra killings. One is international terrorism and the other is domestic or national terrorism. Whether domestic or international in scope, it usually is a means to an end - that is - a weapon of subversion or of carrying out an extreme political ideology. Terrorism may, however, not be purely politically related but still be considered as a means to the end such as the acts of terrorism

committed against Soviet personnel or property by the Jewish Defense League in protest of Soviet treatment of the Jews.

The following, although not all inclusive, are some of the terrorist activities within the United States:

Tactics employed by domestic terrorist groups are similar to the activities of terrorist and revolutionary groups operating throughout the world. They seek to disrupt, weaken, and discredit the establishment through any conceivable violence.

During the period 1971-1973, there was a total of 573 incidents of violence in this country attributed to terrorists. This figure includes 114 fire bombings, 21 arsons, 45 snipings, 114 shootings, 23 ambushes, 27 other physical attacks, 59 incidents of weapon stockpiling, 43 criminal acts in support of terrorist endeavors, and 127 bombings.

During the same period, terrorists were known to be responsible for 152 police woundings and 43 deaths as well as 53 civilian woundings and 22 deaths.

Law enforcement at the local, state, and Federal level has been and continues to be the domestic terrorists' primary target.

Domestic terrorists have been identified as being involved in bank robberies, armed robberies, burglaries and other

lesser criminal activity for the purpose of securing funds to sustain themselves and to finance their disruption and destruction.

Publications circulating among domestic terrorists emphasize that banks, check-cashing establishments, supermarkets, large "slum lord" offices, rent collectors, armored cars, and loan offices are the best targets to secure finances for terrorist activity.

During 1974 this country experienced a political kidnaping, a tactic not heretofore utilized by terrorists in the U.S.

A pamphlet entitled "Organizing Urban Guerrilla Units," which is circulating among some domestic terrorists, devotes four of its 40 pages to political kidnaping. It included reference to the "Robin Hood Act" which suggested asking for "tons of Grade A fresh foods" to be given to the people as ransom in political kidnapings. This pamphlet was published well before this country's first political kidnaping.

Documents recovered following arrests of domestic terrorists revealed that the kidnaping of prominent persons was being considered by domestic terrorists for purpose of securing funds to carry on their activities or for the release of incarcerated terrorists. Dossiers containing detailed background data concerning businessmen and prominent individuals were also recovered which suggest some of these individuals were potential kidnaping targets.

Domestic terrorists seek to accomplish their ends by any means necessary, including the destruction of property and interruption of communications. They have targeted many segments of society. For example, recent communications attributed to domestic terrorist groups call for industrial-type sabotage, attacks on landlords, assaults on dope peddlers and prostitutes, and the shooting of Army officers.

During mid-1974, death notice placards were posted in a Western city threatening newsmen. The placards proclaimed that those who failed to report the news from the black viewpoint would be executed pursuant to a death warrant.

One of the prime tactics of one black terrorist group is the killing of whites and police officers, regardless of color.

Domestic terrorists proudly proclaim that they put all the revolutionary rhetoric and theory into practice.

Domestic terrorists are extremely mobile and employ coded communications and false identification. They utilize clandestine networks and underground railroads to avoid law enforcement and to depart the country. They study urban guerrilla warfare philosophy and techniques, the use and maintenance of firearms and explosives, and first aid or other emergency medical techniques.

Domestic terrorists have followed the classic guerrilla tactic of propagandizing their grievances and the alleged political purpose of their criminal acts. This is frequently accomplished by sending communiques or tape recordings to the news media to insure maximum publicity. This publicity adds to their terrorist image, coerces segments of our society, and is instrumental in recruiting additional cadres.

Through the above tactics, domestic terrorists intend to strike terror into our organized society, undermine the authority of the Government, and demonstrate that the Government cannot protect itself or society as a whole from terrorist activities.

These terrorists seek to provoke by their campaign of terror an over-reaction by the Government which will result in the recruitment of those individuals who sympathize with the terrorists' revolutionary aims but who without the provocation of over-reaction would not engage in terrorist activities.

Black domestic terrorists seek the independence and self-determination of blacks in the United States and the establishment of a separate independent black nation.

One of the primary objectives of domestic terrorists is the destruction and overthrow of the United States Government through armed revolution.

Many domestic terrorists are organized into cells which generally consist of up to five members. Each cell is autonomous and the leadership in these cells may be collective in nature. Each cell member is expected to recruit his own cell in which the participants are only known to him and other members of that cell. This is the classic guerrilla pyramid cell system which is advocated in the writings of many foreign exponents of guerrilla warfare to insure security of those involved and of terrorist operations.

Domestic terrorist groups have had little, if any, relationship with one another.

Many black terrorists, however, acknowledge the philosophical, if not practical, leadership of Eldridge Cleaver, the black revolutionary fugitive who is reportedly residing in Europe.

Recent press coverage advised that the Weather Underground released a 152-page booklet purported to have been written by Bernardine Dohrn and takes credit in the name of the Weather Underground for 19 terrorist bombings across the U.S. since 1969. The booklet states these bombings were carried out "to retaliate for the most savage criminal attacks against black and Third World people, especially by the police apparatus."

The Weatherman was formed immediately before the June, 1969, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) National Convention. During this convention, SDS separated into several factions, of which the Weatherman is one. An SDS publication in 1969 entitled "New Left Notes," contained the statement entitled "You don't need a Weatherman to know which way the wind blows."

This statement utilized the basic philosophy of Weatherman: Marxist-Leninist in content but with strong advocacy that action--not theory--would bring about the revolution in the U.S.

Just prior to the Weatherman National Convention in December, 1969, leaders of this group met and called for a small, unified, paramilitary, commando-type organization to be made up of small collectives, communes or focals. The leaders urged establishment of an underground movement using guerrilla tactics, such as those of Arab terrorists. The following February, a Weatherman leader directed its membership to go underground and engage in "strategic sabotage" directed against military and police installations, involving the use of bombs and assassinations.

On March 6, 1970, a deathly explosion occurred at 18 West 11th Street in New York City (Greenwich Village) at a townhouse belonging to the father of Weatherman Cathlyn Wilkerson. The

explosion totally demolished this townhouse and resulted in the death of three Weatherman members.

Throughout the ensuing months of 1970 and 1971, a number of bombings occurred in the U.S. which were credited to this Weatherman organization.

The latest terrorist bombing claimed by the Weather Underground occurred in the early evening hours of June 13, 1974, when an explosion erupted on the 29th floor of the Gulf Oil Corporation Headquarters Building in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In its communique claiming credit for this highly destructive bombing, the Weather Underground stated it was done because this corporation had been financing the Portuguese War in Angola, and for stealing from the poor in the U.S., as well as for exploiting people and resources in 70 countries.

Miami, Florida, is the center of anti-Castro activities in the United States and Cuban exiles have engaged in militant anti-Castro activities since Castro's takeover of the Cuban government in 1959. Over the years their efforts have included many terrorist-type activities inside and out of the United States.

Cuban exiles are bitterly opposed to the normalization of U.S. relations with Cuba and the tempo of their militant and terrorist activities has often fluctuated with reports in the news media and elsewhere that relations with Cuba may be normalized. By the latter part of 1973, it appeared that Cuban exiles had undertaken a campaign to attack representatives of the Castro regime wherever they might be found. An organization identified as the Frente de Liberacion Nacional de Cuba (FLNC) (Cuban National Liberation Front) which is reportedly made up of representatives of three anti-Castro organizations emerged and began claiming credit for some of these undertakings which have included the bombings of at least nine Cuban establishments outside the U.S.

In March, 1974, a bomb which was being constructed by two individuals active in anti-Castro undertakings exploded causing severe injuries to the two. The bomb was being constructed to be placed in a hollowed-out book. FLNC literature was found at the scene.

On January 29, 1974, a parcel was received at the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, which contained a hollowed-out "Reader's Digest" book with an explosive device. The device failed to explode because of a loose wire. On February 4, 1974, a similar parcel exploded in the Cuban Embassy, Lima, Peru, injuring a woman

attache. Another similar package addressed to the Cuban Embassy, Madrid, Spain, exploded at the main post office in Madrid on February 13, 1974, slightly injuring one post office employee. Responsibility for these activities has been claimed by Accion Cubana (AC) (Cuban Action), a small terrorist organization of Cuban exiles in Miami, Florida.

Acts of terrorism committed in the United States have also been spawned from abroad. Arab terrorism which was once limited to the Middle East no longer is confined to these borders.

On March 6, 1973, information was developed concerning an attempt to bomb three Israeli business establishments in New York City. Two automobiles containing explosive devices were recovered at New York City Police Department Impound Lot after having been towed from 43rd and 5th Avenue and 47th and 5th Avenue where they had been illegally parked next to Israeli banks. Another car was parked adjacent to the El Al Airlines warehouse facility at J. F. Kennedy Airport, New York City. Each of the cars was found to contain explosive devices in the trunk surrounded by containers of gasoline and propane gas.

On July 1, 1973, Colonel Joseph Alon, Assistant Armed Forces Attache, Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C., was shot five times by an unknown assailant at his suburban home. On

July 1, 1973, the Voice of Palestine broadcast on Radio Cairo, a news report on the death of Colonel Alon to the effect that this is the first execution operation carried out against a Zionist official in the U.S.

On August 27, 1973, a letterbomb exploded at the British Embassy at Washington, D. C., injuring Mrs. Nora Murray, Personal Secretary to Commander, British Army Staff, British Embassy. After reconstruction by the Laboratory of the envelope it was determined to be a book-bomb mailed in England. New Scotland Yard has identified a suspect who has been involved in numerous bombings in the British Isle and that in all probability is IRA inspired.

Many of the American businessmen are faced today with terrorist activities while outside of the United States. This has been extremely evident by the kidnaping and holding for ransom of many U.S. businessmen in South America. Of course, the FBI has no jurisdiction to act in matters of this type. The Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism has prepared various pamphlets and handouts for the U.S. businessman and has been active in counseling and guidance.

If any information is received indicating that violence or destruction of any type is planned by terrorist-type organizations

— against a particular industry or against a leading corporate figure in the industry, whether inside or outside the United States, the industry and/or the individual is so advised by the FBI. In addition, local or foreign police agencies covering the particular area involved are also furnished with this information. Recently, a large U.S. corporation received a letter demanding payment of a large sum of money to preclude any attacks being taken against the corporate property outside the United States. Since the letter was received in the U.S., the FBI, in cooperation with the other foreign police agencies involved, was able to identify the subject who is presently in custody in a foreign country.

Further, FBI representatives have attended seminars of business executives concerning domestic and foreign terrorism and at these seminars FBI representatives have furnished background information concerning the aims, goals and tactics of the terrorist. The FBI will continue to participate in similar-type conferences in the future when so requested.

Concerning the establishment of regional study and action teams composed of qualified experts of various disciplines who would participate in an operational manner pertaining to terrorist events, I would like to note that during the past three years

the FBI has conducted an ongoing program utilizing the concept being proposed by Congressman Ichord. Through the means of direct participation and/or careful analysis of all available data on terrorist related activities, the multi-discipline approach has been used. Input from the areas of legal research, sociology, criminology, psychology, and law enforcement (local and Federal) has been used to give a broad-base approach in comprehending terrorists activity. A new concept in the field of psycho-linguistics is presently under study to determine its possible contribution in this area.

Much research has been conducted in the area involving the motivations and behavioral patterns of terrorists. In terrorist activity an attempt is made to determine two broad areas affecting their action, namely; determining the emotional stability of the terrorists and secondly, establishing their dedication to whatever cause they proclaim.

The possibility of negotiating with terrorists is determined once the behavioral pattern is established. With the wide spectrum of human behavior, negotiating with an individual or group is quite complex. The complexity ranges from a mental state of mind of near total inflexibility to the extremely flexible and pliable individual.

Research on past terrorist actions indicates a high degree of paranoid and/or paranoic type behavior existing within group and individual terrorists actions. When law enforcement is presented with the ingredients of intelligence and extreme dedication to a cause, negotiation becomes most difficult. Herein, a new concept of criminal behavior is seen. The concept of an individual putting his life secondary to his mission compounds problems in any police action.

Guidelines have been set forth to handle various personalities in negotiation situations.

A broad data base of empirical evidence which can lend itself to computer analysis so as to predict terrorist activity has yet to be established because of the limited sampling of terrorist activity. Such an effort is both feasible and considered worthwhile. We are currently doing this in the area of kidnappings. As available material is presented, undoubtedly such a task will be undertaken.

In summary, the FBI is already working in the direction of Congressman Ichord's concept. The proposal of an action team responding to the scene of terrorists action would directly affect the operational function of any law enforcement agency. It would tend to confuse determining objectives and goals as well as deter successful negotiation. We have in the past utilized outside experts in a variety of fields to study this problem as well as other problems facing law

enforcement. While we favor the concept made up of individuals from within our own organization, we would reject the concept of a team made up from individuals outside the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. F. S. Putman, Jr.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : F. S. Putman, Jr.

SUBJECT: CABINET COMMITTEE TO COMBAT TERRORISM

DATE: 7/29/74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 02-21-2006 BY 60309
auc tam/dcg/elh

The Working Group of captioned Committee met on July 24, 1974, and a copy of the agenda and minutes are attached.

SA [] Training Division, made a presentation on response to hostage situations which was well received. Nothing discussed adversely affecting the FBI.

b6
b7C

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosures

FSP:sjg
(3)

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REC-31

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EX-111

2 AUG 1 1974

ENCLOSURE

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56 AUG 14 1974

For Mr. Putman

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Director Sec. _____

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 7/29/74

1 - Mr. F. S. Putman, Jr.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 02-27-2006 BY 60309 auc tam/mlt/elh

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : F. S. Putman, Jr.

SUBJECT: HEARINGS ON TERRORISM BEFORE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY

Congressman Ichord is presently conducting hearings before the House Committee on Internal Security. He has recently written a letter to Ambassador Lewis Hoffacker, Chairman, Working Group, Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism, indicating that there has been a lack of communication between appropriate agencies of the Federal Government and private industry relative to the threat terrorist activities pose to American business interests abroad.

Attached is copy of letter from Ambassador Hoffacker to Congressman Ichord dated 7/24/74, along with its enclosures. This letter, which is self-explanatory, points out what is being done by the Cabinet Committee in connection with threats to American business interests.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosures

FSP:sjg slb
(3)

3 AUG 15 1974

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

49 AUG 19 1974

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 02-21-2006

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Director Sec'y _____

1 - Mr. J. D. Jamieson
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 5/14/74

1 - Mr. F. S. Putman

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : F. S. Putman, Jr.

SUBJECT: CABINET COMMITTEE TO
COMBAT TERRORISM

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DATE 11-15-2005 BY 60309
auc tam/mlt/elh

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Referral/Direct

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Referral/Direct

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REC-88

This was coordinated with the Training Division who offered
no objection to the proposed rough draft.

ACTION:

None. For information.

MAY 31 1974

Enclosures

FSP:cae

54 JUN 17 1974 ENCLOSURE

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